of his father. His other large work of last year-a

scene in the Antwerp fish market-showed this in a

still more striking way. It was realistic certainly,

rather than poetic, but it gave a thousand times

more promise of future excellence than if the artist

had set himself to making pale copies of Madonnas

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE IRISH DISTRESS AND AGITATION.

reland. The Duckess of Marlborough fund now amounts

MADISON/ Wis., Jan. 18 .- A large and enthusiastic

occting was held in the State House last night in aid of

hy Judge Orton, of the Supreme Court, Colonel William F. Vidas, and others. BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 18—Messrs, Farnell and Dillon were entertained yesterday afternoon by the Commer-cial Club, on the occasion of the club's monthly diener.

THE FRENCH REPUBLICAN PARTY.

At a meeting of the members of the Left

o-day, it was proposed to form a single group, which

should constitute in itself a Government majority. It

was decided that a meeting be held on Friday next to

THE DUKE DE GRAMONT DEAD.

mont, the French diplomatist, is dead.

Paris, Jan. 18 .- The Duke Antoine de Gra-

The Duke de Gramont will always be as-

ociated with the overthrow of the French Empire since

he was instrumental in causing the last war with

Germany. He was born in 1819. He began his

diplomatic career in 1852, and represented France suc-

essively at Cassel, Stuttgart, Turin and Rome. He

was sent to Vienna in 1861, and held the post of Am-

Oilivier Cabinet as Minister of Foreign Affairs. When

CHARLES WAECHTER.

ARMS FOR TURKEY.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 18 .- The contract

atered into between the Imperial Ottoman Govern-

ment. As many as twenty-seven officers of the Turkish

Army have been stationed at Providence, whose duty it has been to inspect the rifles as fast as they were

turned out at the manufactory. Seven years ago, when

Turkey gave her first order for American arms, there

were only three of her representatives here. Tals num-ber was subsequently added to from time to time until

the force of inspectors reached twenty-seven. In an interview with Hassan Besseri, Major of Artitlery in the

Turkish Army, delegate of the Imperial Ottoman Gov-

ernment charged with the supervision of arms and am-

Hearned that in addition to the contract for 600,000

rifles just completed,34,000 more bayonets have been or

are about to be ordered. These will be of the class

known as the sabre bayonet, to be attached to the Pea-

hand several hundred thousand Enfield breech-loaders,

VIOLATIONS OF THE SUNDAY LAW.

The Captains in the different police precincts

resterday gave their men instructions to enforce strictly

the law forbidding the sale of liquor on Sunday.

The result was seen in closed and barred doors

ME. NORTON IN DANGER.

Boston, Jan. 18 .- The Hon. E. L. Norton,

leg, submitted

who has been suffering for some time past

leg being removed just above the knee. Mr. Norton's condition is regarded as critical.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

tumor on the

with a

made under contract in Eugland. These arms are re

German lawyer and legal writer, is dead.

ssador there until in May, 1870, he entered the

Parnell movement, Vigorous speeches were made Judge Orton, of the Supreme Court, Colonel William

e were in attendance.

to £29,000 (\$97,000).

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 19, 1880.

Pauls, Jan. 18, 1880.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1880.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL. FACTS AND GOSSIP.

A GOVERNOR SELECTED FOR UTAH-IMPENDING TEL

EGRAPH WAR-THE UTE CHIEFS. The President has selected Eli H. Murray for Governor of Utah, but the friends of Governor Emery will urge him to withhold the nomination for further consideration. A war between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the new American Union Company is expected. The Ute chiefs at Washington are said to be thoroughly dissatisfied with their treatment. Senator Windom describes the present session as one that ought

A GOVERNOR FOR UTAH. ELI H. MURRAY, OF KENTUCKY, SELECTED BY THE PRESIDENT-FURTHER CONSIDERATION TO BE ASKED BY GOVERNOR EMERY'S FRIENDS.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Jan. 18 .- It is reported in Washington to-night that the President has concluded to appoint Eli H. Murray, of Louisville, Ky., to be Governor of Utab, and that it is his present intention to send the nomination to the Sen e to-morrow. Governor Emery's friends will ask the President to-morrow morning to postpone the nomination for twenty-four hours, and in the meantime will make a final appeal to him not to throw away all the advantages that have been gained in the war against polygamy during the last three or four years by returning to a policy that only strengthened the Mormons by making martyrs of them when they should have been made to act the rôle of criminals.

The selection of Mr. Murray is one that has been made by the President himself, and, it is reported, against the advice of every member of his Cabinet but one, six of his constitutional advisers having counselled the reappointment of Governor Emery. When Mr. Hayes mentioned Murray's name in a Cabinet meeting a week or two ago, one of those present is understood to have remarked that he was removed from his former position of United States Marshal for Kentucky, and, as nothing more as said upon the subject, it was supposed that the idea of appointing him had been abandoned.

Murray is said, by those who know him, to be a very imposing personage in his appearance; vain of his physical traits, and familiarly known as "the handsome man of Kentucky." He may be made of the stuff of which good Governors are formed, but if so, it is not generally known.

Rarely has any candidate for public office had such influential backing as Governor Emery. He brought from Salt Lake City petitions and letters asking for his reappointment, signed by a very large proportion of the leading Gentiles of Utah Territory, and the representatives of nearly all the capital invested by the non-Mormons. In this city his claims have been pressed by every member of the Cabinet except one, and by scores of other public men. Last week the entire delegation from Massachusetts in the Senate and House joined in urging the President to send his name to the Senate. The Chief-Justice of Utah, a man selected by the President to represent his policy there, came here and urged the President not to make any change in the executive of the Territory if he desired to make the war on polygamy effective; and he assured the President that he was sustained in this appeal by the entire corps of Federal officers in Salt Lake City.

The President has listened to Governor Emery's opponents, and has dismissed their accusations inst him as not worthy of consideration, but has decided to make the change in the face of the savice of almost everybody who is familiar with the condition of affairs in Utah, for the purpose of putting into operation "a more vigorous policy" against Mormouism.

TELEGRAPH COMPETITION.

INDICATIONS OF A PIERCE WAR-TACTICS OF THE WESTERN UNION COMPANY TO CRUSH OUT ITS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 .- There are indications that the approaching telegraph war, be-tween the American Union and Western will be so fierce that all its predecessors will appear as skirmishe in comparison with it. Two years ago the Western Union Company acquired a controlling interest in the Atlantic and Pacific Company, the last of a series of competing companies which had come into existence four or five years earlier, and which had one by one fallen victims to the pressure of circumstances and become the property of the Western Union Company. latter company at once began closing up the smaller offices of the Atlantic and Pacific Company, and running local wires between the main offices of the two companies in all the larger cities, so that wires of either company might be worked by the

The working force of the Atlantic and Pacific was reduced gradually in the main offices which remained open, and branch offices in cities were closed up entirely. The low tariff which the Atlantic and Pacific had established was abolished. A skeleton of an independent working organization was, however, kept in existence ready for a contingency which was well understood by all who were familiar with the bistory of the telegraph in this

That contingency is at hand. The American Union is about to open its offices for business, under circhmstances which promise vastly more for its stability than any which have attended the beginning of any of its predecessors in the line of competitive telegraphy. Already it is reported that the officers of the Atlantic and Pacific Company are being reopened by the Western Union in localities where the new company has arranged to open offithe Continental Telegraph Company are to be completed from New-York to Washington under the auspices of the Western Union Company, and that both the Atlantic and Pacific and Continental will be used by the Western Union as dummies to fight the American Union with. The rates will probably be reduced by the Atlantic and Pacific and Continental Companies as low and perhaps lower than the American Union can afford to go, while the Western Union rates will remain as they are now.

The effect of tals will be that the Western Union ess will be much reduced at regular offices; but that Company will work its wires, if circumstances warrant, from the offices of the Atlantic and Pacific, and the Continental compaules. If in the course of time these tactics prove panies. If in the course of time these tacted proceeds in crushing its new rival, it will be in a position to close up the Atlantic and Pacific and Central companies, with their low rates, and say to the public: "We have never reduced our rates. These new companies reduced theirs below the point where their wires could be profitably worked, and behold they have failed."

THE UTE CHIEFS DISSATISFIED. OURAY REENLY SENSITIVE TO THE INJUSTICE SHOWN HIM BY THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

INGTON, Jan. 18.-The Ute Indians who are Washington continue to be denied the privilege municating with any person except officials of the Interior Department and others who are itted to visit them by that Department. Thus at Ouray has not been allowed to tell his side of tory relating to the Ute troubles except to ent officials. It is reported that he keenly injustice with which he is being treated be complains that he has not been allowed

themselves. This of course does not apply to the White River Utes, who Ourny admits have forfeited their rights under the treaty.

A TALK WITH SENATOR WINDOM.

THE DULLEST SESSION HE HAS EVER SEEN-DEM-OCRATS AVOIDING THE RAISING OF ISSUES-GIVING UP SHAM ECONOMY-THE INDIAN AND NEGRO QUESTIONS.

Looking at the fresh, genial, unwrinkled face, lark brown hair and bright eyes of Senator William Windom, of Minnesota, no one would suppose him to be one of the veterans of the National Congress. Yet he has been in continuous service for twenty years-ten in the House and ten in the Senate. There are few members now left in either branch who were in Washington when he took his seat in the old Hall of Representatives, in December, 1859. How he has managed amid the worry of legislative work and the stress and strain of annual political campaigns to keep his youth so long is a mystery which can only be explained by his sunny temper and unfailing good-nature. A man blessed with such a disposition wears an armor of silk which is a better protection against the shocks and friction of life than mail of triple-proof. Senater Windom came to New-York the other day to help along the World's Fair project by speaking at the Chickering Hall meeting. During his stay in the city, be was asked by a representative of THE TRIBUNE some questions about the drift of the session at Washington, and the following conversation ensued:

"You Congressmen are making very little news at Washington this Winter. What is the cause of the dulness of the Congressional proceedings ?"

"The Democrats want to avoid raising any issue, for fear they will be still more embarrassed in the coming Presidential campaign. It is the dullest ession I have ever seen."

"Yet I suppose it will drag along until June?"

"I'm not so sure of that. I favor a short session, and see no reason why we should not get through early in the Spring. There is really nothing to do but to pass the appropriation bills, and that is routine work. The bills will be substantially duplicates of those of last year, and the labor upon them is merely formal. There seems to be no demand from the country for general legislation on new questions, and no disposition in Congress to bring such questions forward."

"Will the Democrats attempt to make any fresh capital by cutting down the appropriations?"

"I think not. They have already exhausted their talents in that direction. Secretary Sherman's showing that they voted last year about twenty millions more than the departments asked for so ex posed the sham of their pretence of holding the Administration back from squandering the public money that they are not disposed to try the economy dodge any longer."

"What are they going to do with their issues of last session which they postponed until this Win-

"Let them rest as quietly as they can. You may depend on one thing-they will not again attempt to coerce the President into signing a bill by threatening to starve the Government to death. They got the verdict of the people on that performance at the Fall elections, and will not try any further experiments in the same direction."

"But they can't avoid meeting the question of paying the United States Marshals for whom they appropriated no money last session. And that, I should suppose, will renew the old struggle over the election laws.

"I understand the Democrats intend to break up the appropriation for the Marshals into items, specifying the purposes for which it is to be spent, an.ong which there will be no mention of enforcing the election laws. The question of sustaining these laws will come up inevitably when amendments are offered to the bill, but Limagine the Democrats intend to dispose of the subject with as little debate as possible."

"Now as to other questions. Is the tariff to be amended ?"

"Mr. Wood is going to try his hand at it again, I hear, after he disposes of his three per cent bill. No important changes are likely to be made, how-

"The old and ever-new Indian question seems to be attracting as much attention as anything else at Washington. Is there any new light upon it?"
"Secretary Schurz will probably make some fresh

Washington. Is there any new light upon it?"

"Secretary Schurz will probably make some fresh recommendations before long. In my opinion there are but two ways of dealing with the Indians in the future. We must either corral them in the Indian Territory or we must, break up their tribal organizations, give them lands in severalty, make citizens of them and place them under the laws of the States and Territories where they live, treating them just as white citizens are treated. The latter course I think much the better of the two. To mass them together would be to perpetuate their savage condition. It would be highly unjust, besides, to the people of Kansas and Texas to separate them perpanently from each other by a vast desert of barbarism. If the Indians are ever to become self-sustaining citizens, it will be by the Government dealing with them as individuals, and not as tribes. They must be made amenable-to local law. There would, of course, be difficulties in the way of breaking up the tribes. We have made treaties with them as if they were independent nations, in which we have guaranteed them the possession of their reservations and agreed to pay their anumities in goods and money. But most of these treaties, so far as the annuities are concerned, have limited periods to run, and need not be renewed. The right to hold reservations in common could probably be put over in most cases by persuading the Indians to relinquish it voluntarily and divide their lands among themselves. At all events, practical statesmanship ought to be able to deal with the difficulties of the question."

"It is a long step from the Indians to the negroes, but the interest you took in the exodus last session, leads me to ask whether you think the movement as going to continue."

"I believe it will go on until the negro population is thinned out to such an extent that the

"I believe it will go on until the negro population is thinned out to such an extent that the whites trent those that remain with farmess and instree. The exedus is a good thing in every way—good for the blacks who go, good for the localities they go to, good for the blacks who go, good for the localities they go to, good for the white people of the South. The negroes who emigrate to the Western prarries where food is cheap and farm labor in demand, cannot iail to better their condition, and their industry will be valuable to the communities where they settle. Those that remain will get better prices for their labor and will be more likely to have their rights respected, while the whites of the South will be freed from the spectre of negrorule and will, perhaps, be obliged to be more industrious themselves—which will do them no harm. They will not submit to the political control of the blacks, and the two races can only get along together where the blacks are in a minority, so that the whites are not threatened with such control. On all accounts, therefore, I hope that the exodus will continue."

Senator Windom takes a warm interest in the preject for a New-York World's Fair in 1883, and think Congress will adopt the requisite legislation this session to set the enterprise in motion. I believe it will go on until the negro population

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

A BILL TO CHOOSE ELECTORS BY PRESIDENTIAL DIS-TRICTS TO BE INTRODUCED-NOMINATIONS EX-PECTED. OM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

TRENTON, Jan. 17 .- The Legislative session fairly opens with the beginning of the second week to-morrow evening, and some of the questions which have attracted attention throughout the State since election will come up for discussion Assemblyman Burrough, of Camden, will prob ably introduce the bill providing for the election of Presidential Electors by Congressional districts instead of by the State at large. The scheme has met with little favor so far. The State of New-Jersey has a reputation for conservatism which makes it appear extremely improbable that it will lead in any change in the electoral laws, although it cannot be doubted that should events in Maine create the wide

would swing into line with those of other States in favor of extreme measures. The Sunday laws and liquor question came up last week, in a measure, by the introduction of Speaker Oviate's biff prohibiting the sale of spirits to minors. So tender is the state of feeling on this subject that the bill, which is barmless enough and similar to has created much talk in Newark and other centres of excitement on the question. The scuttment of most of the members is against " the rum interest," but while

alarm which seems probable, New-Jersey Republicans

to find the dividing line there is a prospect of a sea of trouble.

The Senate expects to receive a batch of indicial nominations from Governor McCleilan, including the renomination of Chancellor Runyon and Associate Supreme Court Justices Depue and Woodhull. With them will probably come in the names of the several Common Picas judges appointed last Spring, after the Legislature had refused to confirm them and had adjourned. It is said that the Senate Judiciary Committee will take its time in reporting on these nominations, and that an adverse report on the Common Picas Judges is not altogether improbable, for the same reasons as last year—that the appointees are all Democrats, in face of the State boiley for a non-partisan bench—and because of the lack of deference shown by the Governor in appointing men whom the Senate had rejected. The Chancellor's renomination will nect with an opposition which is scarcely concrete enough to estimate, except that it will not be political.

MAINE NOW IN HONEST HANDS.

A QUIET SUNDAY AT AUGUSTA. ORDERS BY GOVERNOR DAVIS-APPOINTMENTS-SOME DISSATISFACTION WITH THE REPUBLICAN

CAUCUS NOMINATIONS. Augusta, Me., Jan. 18 -The following orders have been issued by Governor Daniel F. Davis:

General Orders No. 14.1

General Orders No. 13, detailing Major M. M.
Felsem, 1st Regiment M. V. M., to not as Acting Assistant Adjutant General until the successor of Adjutant-General D. D. Leavitt is elected and qualified, is hereby revoked. Major Folsom will report to the commanding efficer of his regiment for duty.

Governor Davis has made the following nomina-

Superintendent of Public Works-Benjamin F. Harris,

vice Lancaster removed.

Messenger to Governor and Council—Major Charles J.

House, of Monson. The Governor will to-morrow appoint Major John T. Myrick, of Augusta, State Librarian, vice Stacy,

removed. " Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed by Republicans at the canons yesterday over the nominations for State officers, and there is some talk of holding another caucus to nominate candidates for Adjutant General and State Treasurer. The supporters of General Beals and S. A. Holbrook for the respective offices say that the nction of the caucus was hasty, and claim that another cancus would be fair. The general feeling among Republicans is that they had better stick to the caucus decision.

To-day the clergymen of this city recognized the events of Saturday in their prayers and petitions before full congregations.

The force at the State House remains unchanged, and will be kept so until matters are fully decided and every branch of the Government is running in

Governor Davis has as yet had little opportunity to prepare his message to the Legislature, hoped to have it in readiness by the middle of the week. As yet he has received only one Department report, Railroad Commissioners. His message will not be long, and will be devoted almost altogether to State matters, with a brief discussion of National

The committee appointed by the Fusion Legislature to consider whether that body is a legal organization has had no meeting, most of the committee having gone home to spend the Sunday. A prominent number of the committee savs that while they may disagree with the Court in regard to the findings and degal points, that is all it will amount to. The Court will decide all acts of the Fusion Legislature illegal and its decision will be final on all points, and the Legislature will have no standing according to the decision of the Court. A prominent lawyer on the committee says he is in favor of making a verbal report, and will not place himself upon record against the court.

General Chamberlain will go to Bruaswick tomorrow, leaving the duties of his office to be performed by his Caref of Staff, General John Marshall Brown. Legislature to consider whether that body

Brewn.

The Fusionists are very busy this evening, and a thousand and one rumors are in the air, but not the least trouble is anticipated on the morrow. It is anticipated that all the Fusionists will come in and participate in the legal Legislature on Tuesday. The Republicans talk of having a grand joilineation meeting at Granite Hall to-morrow evening.

A COMMANDER WITHOUT TROOPS. Smith ordered out on Saturday three companies of the State Militia by telegraph The Companies were the Portland Montgotaery Guards, the Mechanic Blues, and the Biddeford Laght Infantry. As far as learned no re-sponse was made to the order by the commanders of the respective companies.

A PUBLIC EMBEZZLER SENTENCED.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 18 .- The ex-City Clerk, Fred M. Spalding, who has been found guilty to the State Prison for four and one-half years. Spald ing was elected to office four years ago, chiefly on se-count of his character as an upright, moral young man of the strictest integrity. He begon to steal before he was three mouths in office, and finally purioined several thousand dollars. The money was speut in fast living.

A CASE OF GREAT ENDURANCE.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18 .- Mrs. Margaret Tumy, whose case has created widespread inter-est, died this afternoon. She has lived since December 19th with no food excepting

FIVE MILLIONS FOR THREE MINES.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 18 .- A dispatch from Lendville, Col., says a party of Western capitalists, headed by Col. D. P. Dyer, of St. Louis, purchased yesterday the Glass, the Pendary and Rough and Reedy No. 2

AN EPIDEMIC AT DEADWOOD.

DEADWOOD, D. T., Jan. 18.-Twenty-six leaths have occurred this month in this city and the this number were children under ten years. With a population of less than 7,000 persons, this death rate is very high. The weather is unfavorable.

CONFIRMING A RAILROAD SALE.

POUGHKEERIE, N. Y., Jan. 18 .- Judge Barnard has denied, with costs, a motion on the peti tion of Jefferson M. Levy, who holds \$240,000 in the bonds of the New-Jersey and New-York Railroad, to se aside the sale of that road. THE HAYDEN JURY STILL OUT.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 18 .- The jury in the Hayden case remained to-day locked up in the County Court House. There is nothing to indicate tha they have come to any agreement.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

SCRANTON, Penn., Jan. 18.—Mrs. Elizabeth McKinner, formerly of New-York, was burned to death to-day
by her clothing catefung due from the stove. Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 18.—Horace Gilbert, an manaried man, age forty five, was lving on the track intoxicated, one mile south of Newton. Saturday night, and was run over and killed.

over and killed.

A POISONER CONVICTED.

ALBION, Ind., Jan. 18.—John Dyer, who for the past two weets has been on trial for the murder of his wife, has been found guilty and his sentence has been fixed at imprisonment for life. He poisoned her two months after her

BURR ROBBINS DYING. BURR ROBBINS DYING.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 18.—A Jancewille dispatch says that Burr Robbins, a well known circus proprietor, was accidentally injured this evening, and is expected to disbefore norming. He dictated and signed his will while in the doctor's hands.

A PANAL HIMP.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Jan. 18.—Joseph Bermer, of Blackinton, age seventeen, jumped from the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western express train, near Blackinton, last night, striking against a pest and killing him lustantly. He desired to get off at Blackinton, at which station the train did not stop.

LEADING LONDON TOPICS.

DEPENDENCE OF THE PRESS-ART AND LITERARY

MR. GLADSTONE REFUTES A SLANDER. IR. BOURKE, THE UNDER-SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, BROUGHT TO TASK BY THE EX-PRE-MIER-MR, FROUDE ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN MEASURES-THE LATE MR. DELANE ON THE IN-

NOTES.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Lordon, Jan. 8 .- Not a little discussion has prung out of the Gladstone-Bourke correspondence published on Tuesday. Mr. Gladstone called on Mr. against the laws of social precedence which place Bourke to avow or disavow a report of one sentence in a recent speech to this effect; that Mr. Gladstone 'had sent an emissary to Russia for the purpose of translating his pamphlet (on Bulgaria) into the Russian language, with the view of augmenting the power of the war party in Russia." Bourke answered that he did use those words, and proceeded to justify them by quoting two passages from two Russian newslady went to a registry office to engage a housemaid, and a candidate was set before her. After the papers, which in part, and in part only, bear them out. Mr. Gladstone replied that an Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, with his unrivalled means of information, might be expected to produce some better authority for statements gravely affecting an of the office, "Professor --- ?" "Yes." "Oh, opponent. The statements were, he said, "altogether without foundation"; and he thought it Mr. all. I want a place in a gentleman's family." Bourke's duty to acknowledge his error publicly, Mr. Bourke then sent the correspondence to the papers with a final note, saying that he was quite willing that the public should see his explanation of what Mr. Gladstone "considers to be an error!" I will venture to say that Mr. Bourke would not

deal in this way with anybody but Mr. Gladstone. He had made an assertion of a damaging character, based on mere report. The report turns out to be wrong, and Mr. Gladstone assures him that it is unanded. Whether Mr. Gladstone sent an emissary to Russia or not; whether he sent him for the purpose of translating his pamphlet; and whether the translation was to be made with a view of inflaming the war party in Russia, are questions within Mr. Gladstone's knowledge. They are all questions of fact. Whether besent an emissary he and the alleged emissary know. Whether, if he sent him, he did so with the motives alleged, Mr. Gladstone only knows. Now Mr. Gladstone denies point blank the whole of Mr. Bourke's statement, and Mr. Alexander, the emissary," has since denied so much of it as relates to him. There is not an atom of evidence to ontradict either of them. And yet Mr. Bourke thinks he has done what becomes a man of honor when he refuses to retract his calumny, and closes the correspondence with a sneer implying that he does not believe Mr. Gladstone's own account of his own act and motives. After what Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury have done in this line I don't know that Mr. Bourke's conduct is astonishing. Like master, like man, seems to be his rule. But it is one more painful example of the acrimony lately imported into political controversy in Eugland, and of the decadence of the tone of public life.

Mr. Froude is lecturing in Edinburgh to audiences of 2,000 people on South Africa; beginning with the pregnant remark that the English have lately killed about 20,000 persons in that part of the world who had done them no harm, but who, it was feared, might do some harm if not preventively killed off out of the way. Mr. Froude is an advocate of an aristocratic system of society, but he has never carried his theories to the extent of supporting the outrages for which Sir Bartle Frere first and the Government afterward are responsible in South Africa. He has been there, has studied the questions on the spot, and has ever since theen the determined opponent of English policy as applied to natives and to Boers. Of the annexation of the Transvaal, a country as large as France, he says " Nobody knows exactly why we did it." The seizing of the Diamond Fields, whether a crime or not, was a blunder. England has quarrelled with two free republics, exasperated the whole Dutch population of South Africa at the moment when their friendship was most important, entangled herself in complications with the natives beyond the Orange River, broken the treaty to which her faith was pledged, damaged her reputation, and gained not one compensating advantage. These views are expressed, not for the first time, by

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 18.—The fact has just ome to light that Fusionist Governor name and knowledge. They are not of a kind complimentary to his country, yet they remain thus far without answer; or with so much of an auower as consists in saying that England has, a mission; that the Kaffirs are niggers, and that the

Boers are not much better. A letter appears to-day in a London evening paper remonstrating against so much of the enlogy on the late Mr. Delane in the January Macmillan as ascribes to him a Liberal policy. I am not going into that, nor need it be a matter of controversy. The ourse of the paper Mr. Delane edited is matter of history-and pretty familiar history. Mr. Delane's mistakes on some great public questions are only too well known. He himself was ready enough to admit them; and they were, as a rule, mistakes in which the majority of his countrymen went with him, and he with them. But the writer who offers this criticism pays a just tribute to Mr. Delane's high views of the position of journalism, and publishes a letter to one of his leader writers, which I don't remember to have seen in print before, and which is as follows:

I want you to write a very good and rather strong I want you to write a very gool and rather strong acticle upon a matter which I think very materially concerns the character of the Press.

A set of low fellows, stimulated by the boundless charity of the British public, have got up a Nowspaper Press Fund. I have no doubt you were asked to subscribe. Now we maintain that if there is any such Fund to be established it should be supported entirely by the members, and that the public should not be admitted to any share in it, much less solicited, as the whole house have been, for subscriptions. The Press is rich enough to maintain its own paunorism, and ought to feel ashamed of the appeal to the public. Beare may be Clergy Orphans, Clergy Widows, and whatever other captices of charity may exist, and the clergy have this excuse, that a man once sworn in can never undertaile another course of life. That is not the case of the Press man; if he does not succeed, he can leavy his new profession to take up any other. Besides, there are no people whom it is less safe to lead into any power of "obliging a friend." Give a reporter the power and he becomes a most dangerous character at once. He can spoil the best speech of the Session, he can make the worst the best; and I fear there are not a few of them who would be attracted by a good subscription to the Fund.

Well may our critic say that he recognizes in this

Well may our critic say that he recognizes in this the sterling ring of the man. Mr. Delane's letter embodies in every line a protest against allowing the Press to be either mendicant or sycophant, and his advice is as good now as the day it was written. The "low fellows," wheever they were, who started the Newspaper Press Fund, have since then secured the countenance of many who are not low. They have an annual dinner; they are able to get famous men to preside over them and make speeches to them; they have Lord Houghton as permanent chairman; and they send the hat round to the public with as much dignity as can go with begging in any form. But the Press would nevertheless stand higher with the public

Among the agreeable incidents of the private view on Saturday at the Royal Academy was the announce ment that the Dinant landscape by young Browning had been sold. The buyer is Mr. Thomas Brassey, and the price 300 guineas (\$1,500). This picture was one of two exhibited last year in the Academy by the poet's son, a third figuring creditably at the Grosvenor Gallery. It is what the dealers call an important picture; big enough to fill a goodsized panel in a hall or drawing room.

The subject is the Dinant on the Meuse not the Dinant of Brittany which so many English families now make their headquarters for the Summer. As I remember the landscape, it had some of the faults common to young painters works-it was hard and flat. But it was, nevertheless, painted with much fidelity and studious rendering of the essential facts; it was agreeable in color and it was free from those deadly sins of imitation and hackneyed mannerism, which are more fatal than most others to youthful talent. Mr.

PRICE FOUR CENTS. R. P. Browning has some of the robust independence of character which is among the most marked traits

A PASTOR WITH A PISTOL,

NOT IN HIS PURPET BUT IN JAIL.

THE REV. W. M. TRUMBOWER, OF WEST HOBOKEN, SERIOUSLY ACCUSED—HIS RELATIONS WITH THE BOH FAMILY-HE THREATENS TO SHOOT HIS LANDLORD-HE PASSES SUNDAY IN CONFINE-MENT.

The Rev. William M. Trumbower, a student of

and Virgins. He is still at Antwerp, and other examples of his work may be expected for the Spring the Syracuse Theological Seminary, was appointed in April last to take charge of the spiritual interests of the Porter M. E. Church at West Hoboken. Mr. James Payn, a well known novelist, has The new pastor was eloquent in the delivery of his lately been protesting, in his serio-comic way. sermons, and this made him a favorite with the elderly portion of the congregation. He was agreeburgesses" on a higher social level than men of able and pleasant, and withal rather prepossessing letters. Probably it does not much matter where the compilers of peerages exalt cheesemongers in appearance, and this made him a great favorite above poets, or vice-versa. But I heard an anecdote with the younger members of his congregation. He lately which illustrates the views of a still lower was twenty-three years of age and unmarried. Just previous to the recent Christmas entertainment class respecting the poor creatures who have to depend for position upon brains instead of birth. A that was held at the church, Miss Maggie Du Bois made a remark, it is said, reflecting on the character of the pastor. She said that one Sunday evening. while returning from church she walked behind usual inquiries, this lady remarked that it was not for herself but for a friend that she was seeking a him, when he was in company with Mrs. Sarah Boli, in whose family he was then boarding, and servant, and she mentioned the name of the wife of a scientific celebrity. "You mean," said the keeper overbeard Mr. Trumbower make use of very familiar language in his conversation. Miss Du Bois rebroke in the housemand, "that would not suit me at peated the remarks she had overheard to some of the church members, and at the next church service the pastor took occasion to speak against the Du Bois family. He charged Miss Du Bois with baving 'set her cap for him," and failing to succeed in her schemes had -put forth these stories for the purpose of injuring his standing and reputation. The upshot of the affair, which A land meeting was held at Williamstown. at the time created much feeling, was that County Galway, vesterday, at which Michael Davitt was the Du Bois family withdrew from the church, and present. A Government reporter and a number of poat a subsequent meeting of the church trustees At a meeting of the Council of the Home Rule League, | the Rev. Mr. Trumbower apologized, and the matyesterday, a resolution was passed thanking the people of America for their prompt aid to the distressed in ter was drooped.

The affair and all its attendant circumstances, however, had been published in the newspapers, and from reading these reports, Joseph Boh, the husband of the pastor's landlady, grew suspicithe relations between his wife and his boarder. He at once began keeping a close watch on the movements of both. At an early hour on Saturday evening Mr. Boh told his wife that he guessed he would go to New-York" to do some marketing. She quietly assented, and the husband left the room.

He, however, did not leave the house. On the contrary, he cautiously removed his shoes in the hall, and lying at full length on the hall floor listened to the conversation that passed between the young pastor and his wife. Among other things, he says he also heard them discussing a plan to clope. At this point the husband, unable longer to restrain his wrath, burst - open the door. He at once ordered the paster to leave the house, which the latter, without waiting to put on his hat, made haste to do. Mrs. Boh started to run after him, when her husband seized her, and a desperate struggle ensued, which resulted in her escaping. She fled into the street, with her husband in hot pursuit.

Catching sight of the pastor Mr. Boh ran then toward him, and was rapidly gaining upon him, when the pastor stopped, and pulling a revolver from his pocket cried, "Stand back, man, or I'll

Oilivier Cabinet as Minister of Foreign Affairs. When Prince Leopoid, of Hobenz-liern, renounced his candidacy for the Spanish crown, the Duke De Gramont foolishly instituted that the King of Prussia should give a soleon promise that no prince of his house should in future be a candidate for the Spanish throne. He played eleverly his part in Keeping the public excitement alive, and on July 15 officially announced to the French Legislature that was existed between France and Prussia, When the Oilivier Ministry fell in January, 1872, he was summoned before a committee of imquiry into the causes of the revolution of September 4, 1870. His conduct in provoking war has been the subject of hard criticism in France. Boh halted, and the pastor followed closely by Boh's wife disappeared in the darkness. They ran to the house of Trustee Daniel P. Westerveit. Here the church choir under the direction of Trustee Theodore Buttonbaum was rehearsing. The pastor excitedly and breathlessly told that he was being pursued by a madman, and asked the protection of Trustee Buttonbaum. The latter without waiting to hear any particulars conducted the paster to his house a few blocks off, where he was directed to go to LONDON, Jan. 19 .- Charles Waechter, the bed. Mrs. Boh was taken in charge by the Westervelt family. Meanwhile the pastor got up and, borrowing one of Buttonbaum's hats, went into the street, and meeting Officer John Feeney of the Union Hill police force, asked for protection. He asked the officer to accompany him to Bob's house, and help him secure his clothing and effects. The officer went with him to the house but they were refused ment and the Providence Tool Company a few years admission by a Mrs. Boulanger, who was in charge, since, for furnishing Turkey with 600,000 American rifles, has now been fulfilled. The Providence Company. Trumbower then asked the officer to break open the owever, is expecting to be employed for some time to window and so gain admittance; this the offices refused to do, and after a long talk Mrs. Bou-langer admitted them.

They went to the pastor's room, where they secured They went to the pastor's room, where they secured his clothing and one or two other articles. Just as he was leaving the house, the officer reminded him that if he had any "love letters" he would better take them away too. Trumbower then pulled open a stand drawer and took from it a package of letters which he secreted in his pocket. He told the officer that one letter was missing. That letter is now in the possession of Mr. Boh. It is addressed to Trumbower's sister in Hackettstown, New-Jersey, and in it the pastor relates the troubles of the Boh family. Officer Feeney accompanied the pastor back to trustee linton-

lich. It is addressed to Trumbower's sister in Hackettstown, New-Jersey, and in it the pastor relates the troubles of the Boh family. Officer Feeney accompanied the pastor back to trustee Buttonbann's house.

While this had been going on Mr. Boh had gone to the house of Mr. Schneuriger, Justice of the Peace, whom he awoke and took to the office in Palisade-ave. Here Mr. Boh entered a formal charge of abluction and assault with intent to kill against the pastor. Before the affidavit was made out he withdrew the abduction charge, and the warrant was made out for "assault with intent to kill "alone. This was placed in the hands of Charles Maas, Sergenut of Police, who wentgo Buttonbaum's house and arrested the parson, who at the time was in bed. The officer took the preacher to the village lock-up, where, with a single board for a bed, and a dirty army blanket for a covering, the pastor passed the night. Uson scarching the bed which he had slept in at Buttonbaum's house a small seven chambered revolver was found under the pillow. The pistol was of the ordinary cheap kind and was of the "American" manufacture. At daybreak the pastor was offered a cup of cold water and a crust of bread by the jailor which he refused to touch. About 9 o'clock several of the trustees of the church visited the lock-up and Officer Feeney took the pastor to the County Jail. The trustees, however interfered, and after considerable coursing Daniel F. Westervelt, a trustee of the church, was induced to go bail in the sam of \$500 for the nastor's appearance at Justice Schneuriger's Court this fermion, on condition that he be allowed to keep the prisoner locked up in that gentleman's front parlor, and Officer until the Court convened. The bail was accepted under these conditions. The prisoner was then removed to Mr. Westervelt's house and locked up in that gentleman's front parlor, and Officer william Ladlow was stationed at the door, with instructions to allow no one to hold communication with the prisoner.

A reporter called at the house an hand several hundred thousand Enfeld breech-loaders, made under contract in England. These arms are regarded as uscless in the light of present improvements, and therefore they are all to be spit here to be altered in conformity with recent patents. Several hundred thousand Sayder gims are to be remodelled. Major Besseri states that during the context between Russia and Turkey there were lost, destroyed, or captured by the Russians nearly 200,000 of the Peabody-Martini rifles, and his Government are now considering the advisability of ordering a sufficient number to replace those missing. He understands that 50,000 Peabody-Martini arilines will show be ordered. These arms are for cavairy use, carrying shells which are centre-fire. They differ from the Peabody-Martini rifle in having a shorter barrel and a shorter stock. The Springfold Armory has just inished a contract with the Turkish Government, and is about to forward 5,000 Smith & Wesson six-barrelled areolyers. A former contract for 7,000 of this class of arms was carried out a few years since, and they have proved of such atility that 50,000 more will be ordered. They will be centre-fire and 44-cabbre.

Major Resseel represents his country as anxious to avail herself of a proper armament in time of peace, believing it necessary to be prepared for suitable defence. Her army at present is about 10,000, with great demoralization among her soldiers and a disordered condition of the people generally. The army is being reduced so as to lesseen the expenses of the Government. In the interview referred to, Major Bessei said that the findest portion of the territory had been taken from her, was far from grativing, but the Government were hopeful, and determined as far as possible to be at peace with all nations.

A reporter called at the house and sent in his card. In a few moments the efficer returned saying that Mr. Trumbower did not wish to see any reporters, and that he had no statement to make. He could only say that he was not guilty of the charges. Mr. Boh was visited, but he refused to make any statement other than to say that the pastor was a rascal; that he had interfered in his family affairs; that he owed him for twenty weeks' board at \$5 a week; that he had kieked the pastor out of the house, and that the pastor had drawn a pistol and threatened to shoot him. Mr. Boh added that the facts could be learned at the examination before Justice Schneuriger foday, Mr. Boh is employed at the Weehawkee Oil Docks in the capacity of foreman of a gang of coopers. He carns good wages, and is considered well-to-do.

Mrs. Boh is a slightly built, rather prepossessing brunette. Since Trumbower took charge of the Porter Church, she has conducted the young

The result was seen in closed and barred doors and a very urusual lack of beer and liquer. At midnight there were in the Mulberry Street Station-house six prisoners charged with breaking the law, in the Eldridge Street Station two, in the Delancey Street Station two, and in the Union Market one.

Five arrests were made yesteriay in the Seventh Police Precluct. The following are the names of the proprietors together with the barkeepefs and other attendants; Nicholas Green, No. 93 Market-st.; Henry Schnehing, No. 16 Hamilton-st.; John Wood, No. 1 Rutzer-spiace; Charles Jagger, No. 252 Clinton-st.; and Samuel Filinkosstin, No. 182 Monroe-st. well-to-do.

Mrs. Boh is a slightly built, rather prepossessing brunette. Since Trumbower took charge of the Porter Church, she has conducted the young ladies' Bible class. The young pastor often accompanied Mrs. Boh to and from church and class meetings. Her husband was not a member of the church and very rarely attended the services.

The congregation that crowded about the doors of the church yesterday morning was not admitted, and no services were held. In the evening a prayer-meeting, presided over by Richard R. Green, President of the Hudson County Sunday-school Association was held. No allusion was made to the scandal. After the services the members of the congregation gathered about in groups and excitedly discussed the affair. None of the members expressed any sympathy for the pastor. At a late hour last evening Mrs. Boh had not returned to her home, Eben Du Bois, father of the young woman whose accidental overhearing of the pastor's remarks to Y's, Boh created the former trouble, has preferred charges against the pastor before the Newark Conference. Mr. Du Bois has also threatened to proceed criminally against the pastor.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 18.—The annual races of the savanaan Jockey Club, over the Ten Brocek Course, will been on Tuesday, the 20th last. A large number of well-known horses are here. known horses are here.

THE SONS OF THE COVENANT.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—District Grand Lodge
No. 2 of the Independent Order of Bual Brith, or 800s of the
Covenant, met here to-day. The order has \$70,000 in the
the widows and orphans fund. Ine widows' and orphans' fund.

A STRIKE AVERTED.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 18.—A committee of working at the Bay Yow Rolling Mills have had a conference with the managers, and wages for the cusuing year have been adjusted on the basis of \$47 per ton, an advance of 27 per cant over the rates of last year.